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JAPANESE MEDICAL MATERIAL

P - O - U

297197

(Injection of Umbilical Cord)

REPORT NO. 245

18 July 1946

MEDICAL ANALYSIS SECTION
5250th Technical Intelligence Company
APO 500

18 July 1946

P - O - U

(Injection of Umbilical Cord)

SOURCE: Tokyo, Japan.

IMPORTANCE: Not previously reported. A hormone (obtained from umbilical cord) which is claimed to possess the property of dissolving the undeveloped cells of cancer. No identical product is listed in available standard American references.

DESCRIPTION: One cubic centimeter of a clear solution is sealed in an amber glass ampul and packaged in units of five per cardboard box.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INFORMATION: P-O-U is claimed to be a hormone extracted from umbilical cord. It is available in powder, tablet and injectable solution forms. Its indications include general cancer, cancer of the uterus, stomach and intestines, ulcerations of the uterine cavity and the vomiting of pregnancy.

The therapeutic use of P-O-U is based upon a claim that it possesses a dissolving action on undeveloped cells such as cancer cells, followed by absorption of the disintegration products. Locally exposed cancer is caused to contract or disappear and ordinarily there is complete recovery after treatment

for 3 to 12 months. Treatment for ulcerations of the uterine cavity result in effects in 1 to 2 days and cures in 2 to 3 weeks. Administration may be made orally or by injection and the following dosages are recommended:

Powder = 0.15 to 0.3 gm. per day

Tablets = 2 to 3 per day

Injection = 1.0 cc. per day. Continue therapy for 2 days, omit for 1 day, then repeat.

Patent rights are held in Japan, England and Switzerland.

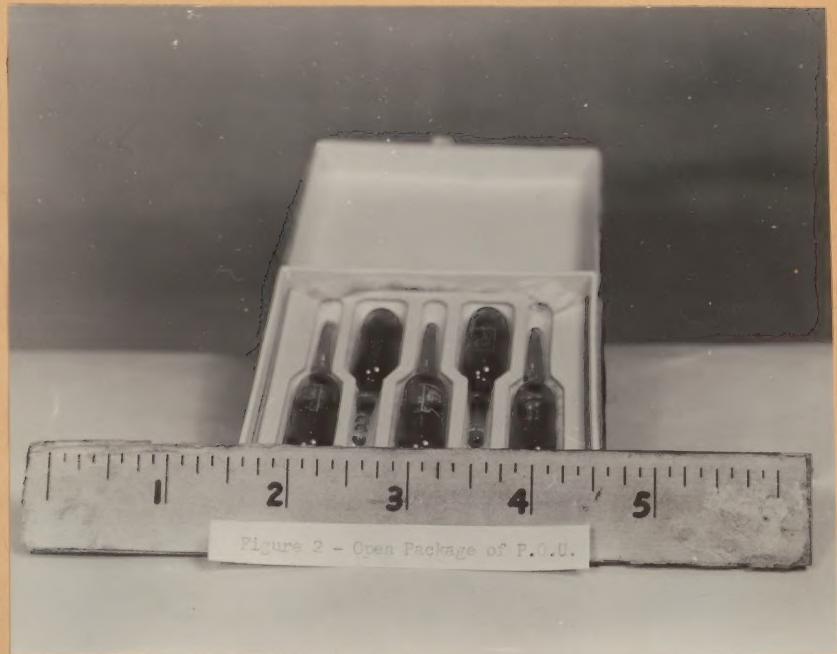
A translation of the literature enclosed with the product is part of this report and includes its origin and action, properties, indications, cautions, directions and dosage, packaging, references and manufacturer.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

Figure 1 - Closed package of P-O-U

Figure 2 - Open package of P-O-U

Figure 3 - P-O-U literature.



Translation of Accompanying Literature

P-O-U-Hormone

Preparation for Cancer Treatment
Discovered by Shunji Ishihara, M.D.
Patented in Japan, England and Switzerland

Origin and Action of P-O-U-Hormone:

This is a new preparation produced for the first time based on Dr. Shunji Ishihara's theory on Umbilical Cord Hormone and it is especially effective in cancer, ulceration of the uterine cavity and morning sickness. Heretofore, the treatment of cancer and ulceration of the uterine cavity was the most difficult of medical treatments but this preparation confirms the possibility of treating cancer.

Although originally the purpose of umbilical cord hormone was to dissolve completely the decidua cells and its incompletely dissolved products and make them innocuous, this hormone has a dissolving action on similar undeveloped cells as for example the cancer cells. If this hormone is injected or administered orally to cancer patients it will develop various physical symptoms and will cause a definite change in the blood and cancer tissues. Clinically speaking it markedly accelerates pyrexia as well as sedimentation of the red blood corpuscles. Ordinarily, patients will develop a fever of over 38° C. within a week and at such times it will cause a remarkable acceleration in the sedimentation of red blood corpuscles.

The effectiveness of this drug can be judged by the absorption of the disintegrated products of the cancer cells. There will be no noticeable change in pyrexia but it will decrease in a few days after which pyrexia will occur periodically. Only in early stages of cancer and in increased laxity is there intense fever but on the other hand, in advanced cancer there is continued pyrexia. Cancer exposed locally will become anemic, smooth and clean, hemorrhage stops, secretion decreases and in a short while there is extreme contraction or disappearance. Ordinarily, there is complete recovery after treatment for three months to one year. In ulcerations of the uterine cavity this drug administered orally or by injection shows its effect in one or two days and cures within two to three weeks. At this instance sedimentation of the red blood corpuscles is delayed. Although there is no definite theory concerning the cause of vomiting in pregnancy, Ishihara insists that it is caused by the poisoning of the disintegrated products of the decidua cells. In experiments this hormone effectively dissolved the undissolved products of the decidua cells and showed remarkable results when used in vomiting of pregnancy. One injection cured slight cases completely and there were no secondary reactions. These facts confirm Dr. Ishihara's theory of umbilical cord hormone.

Properties:

This product is a light brown powder with a slight odor of amino acids. It is strongly hygroscopic, readily soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol and ether. It does not contain albumen and is not decomposed at a temperature of 100° C. When used it is diluted ten times with lactose.

Indications:

1. Cancer of the uterus, stomach, intestines and other general cancer.
2. Ulceration of the uterine cavity.
3. Vomiting in pregnancy.

Cautions:

1. When this drug is applied to patients with cancer in its advanced stages it will cause hardening of the cancer tissues and swelling of the lymph glands accompanied by pain at times but continuous medication will diminish these. For pain give 0.7 gm. of aspirin or it may be given with a soporific. 0.5 gm. of pyramidon per day may be given together with a peptic or appetizer.
2. In cancer of the esophagus with a high degree of stricture, give a small amount cautiously.
3. In cancer of the uterus where a large surface is exposed the blood vessels become exposed at the same time the cancer tissues are absorbed and after a certain period it will bleed periodically. Therefore, when there are symptoms of hemorrhage cauterize the surface with silver nitrate beforehand or else rinse thoroughly with Lysol cotton, press the affected area with tampons and embolize it into the vaginal passage at the same time. On the other hand, if a hemostat is injected this danger period can be easily avoided. Patients with cancer of the uterus will bleed heavily in spite of P-O-U medication and in such cases apply an abdominal main artery pressor.
4. When this drug is administered for a long period of time to cancer patients the tissue dissolving toxins may cause dropsy and albuminuria and may decrease the volume of urine. Therefore, at times measure the amount of albumen in the urine. If the volume of urine decreases give a diuretic. To avoid poisoning by these disintegrated products give medicine intermittently.
5. Although cancer is a local disease, in advanced stages it affects the whole body. Therefore, always remember to give general treatment as for instance the administration of hematotics. Actually, the cure of cancer is not only due to death of the cancer cells.

Directions and Dosages:

After subsequent experiments and research, Dr. Ishihara announced that a small dosage as follows (1/2 the aforementioned dose) administered intermittently gives the best results:

Orally - Powder.

0.15 to 0.3 gm. per day (2 ~ 3 tablets) (for convenience dilute ten times with lactose)

Injection

One cc., once a day

Continue for 2 days and stop for a day. Repeat.

Examples of usage

No. 1

1st. day - Orally 0.15 gm. Injection 1 cc.

2nd. day - Orally 0.15 gm. Injection none

3rd. day - None (repeat procedure)

No. 2

1st. day - Orally 0.2 gm.

2nd. day - Orally 0.2 gm.

3rd. day - None (repeat procedure)

Packaging:

P-O-U Powder (dilute 10 times with lactose)

Telegraph code

1.0 gm.	¥ 4.00	Hoi
5.0 gm.	¥18.00	Horo
10.0 gm.	¥35.00	Hoha

Injection (1.0 cc.)

5 ampuls	¥ 6.00	Hori
10 ampuls	¥11.00	Honu
50 ampuls	¥50.00	Hoka

Tablets (0.01 gm.)

25 tablets	¥11.00	Horu
50 tablets	¥20.00	Ho-O
100 tablets	¥37.00	Howa

References:

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5. Obstetrical Research (No. 1, Vol. 5) January 1930.
6. Treatment and Prescriptions (No. 121) April 1930.
7. Treatment and Prescriptions (No. 124) July 1930.
8. Medical Circle Journal (No. 1980) 30 August 1930.
9. Clinic and Lectures (No. 2, Vol. 5) February 1931.
10. Kansai Medicine (No. 9, Vol. 3) April 1931.
11. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology (No. 4, Vol. 6) May 1931.
12. Medical Circle Journal (No. 1931) 22 August 1931.
13. The Japan Medical World Bd. 10, 2 P. 22 1930.
14. Zeitschrift Fur Krebsforschung 31. Bd. 11, 4 1930.
15. The American Journal of Cancer No. 1 P. 380, 1931.
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 1. Public Opinion on Medicine (No. 958) 29 November 1930.
 2. Kansai Medicine (No. 11, Vol. 2) 5 June 1930.
 3. Kansai Medicine (No. 1, Vol. 3) 5 January 1931.
 4. Innere Medizin und ihre Grenzgebiete 60.
Bd, Heft 10, S. 648, 1931.
 5. Berichte über die gesamte Gynakologie und Geburtshilfe sowie deren Grenzgebiete 1, 9 Bd, Heft 10 11 S. 678. 1931.
6. Clinical Gynaecology (No. 1, Vol. 8) January 1933.
7. Treatment and Prescriptions (No. 156) February 1933.

Manufactured and Sold by:

Nippon New Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Senbon Nishi, Matsubara dori, Kyoto

Telephone - Main Office ~ 1947

1948

1949

Postal Transfer Account ~ Osaka 14121

Tokyo Dispatch Office

Higashizume, Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi-Ku, Tokyo

Caution:

Store in a dry cool place.